UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/50/127
S/1995/232
29 March 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fiftieth session
Item 92 of the preliminary list*
THE SITUATION IN THE OCCUPIED
TERRITORIES OF CROATIA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fiftieth year

Letter dated 29 March 1995 from the Permanent Representative of Croatia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith the decision of the Sabor (Parliament) of the Republic of Croatia dated 28 March 1995, concerning the possible new international peace-keeping force in Croatia.

I would kindly request your assistance in distributing this letter and its annex as document of the fiftieth session of the General Assembly under item 92 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mario NOBILO
Permanent Representative

* A/50/50.

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Annex

Decision of the Sabor (Parliament) of Croatia
dated 28 March 1995

The House of Representatives of the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia at its twenty-fourth session held on 28 March 1995,

Taking note of the report by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Croatia, Dr. Mate Granić, concerning the Copenhagen agreement relating to Croatia's international negotiations on the establishment of new peace mechanisms designed to facilitate the peaceful reintegration of the temporarily occupied territories into the constitutional and legal system of the Republic of Croatia;

Recalling its earlier decisions and resolutions, especially its request of 23 September 1994, its decision of 7 October 1994, and its declaration of 27 January 1995;

Has made the following

DECISION

1. The Parliament of the Republic of Croatia stands by its decision of 27 January 1995 to terminate the UNPROFOR mandate in the Republic of Croatia as of 31 March 1995.

In recognizing the appeals of the international community to continue an international presence in Croatia and in order to facilitate a peaceful solution on its own soil, the Republic of Croatia is prepared to accept an international force with a new mandate to be established through the United Nations following the termination of the present United Nations forces' (UNPROFOR) mandate on 31 March 1995, in compliance with the request by the Republic of Croatia.

2. The new international force, in both its name and its mandate, should be specifically defined for the Republic of Croatia, and should explicitly include in its name a reference to Croatia. In this respect, it should be separated from the international forces assigned to other States involved in the crisis in the south-east of Europe.

3. The mandate of the international force must clearly ensure the proper and efficient control of Croatia's international borders with Serbia/Montenegro and the part of Croatia's borders with Bosnia-Herzegovina under the control of the paramilitary units of Croatian Serbs. The mandate must also bring the border-crossing regime in those areas not controlled by Croatian authorities in line with Croatia's sovereignty, especially in line with United Nations Security Council resolution 820 (1993), paragraph 12, and United Nations Security Council resolution 769 (1992).

4. The United Nations mandate should include the following active measures for peace promotion:

(a) The disarmament and disbandment of all armed rebel groups and units and the demilitarization of the occupied Croatian territories;

(b) The withdrawal of all occupying forces from the occupied territories of the Republic of Croatia as well as preventing the entry of new forces or units into Croatia from Serbia/Montenegro or forces of the Bosnian Serbs from the territory of Bosnia-Herzegovina;

(c) Creating conditions for the safe return of all displaced persons;

(d) Ensuring the protection and safety of all persons who lived in the presently occupied territories of the Republic of Croatia before the Serbian aggression;

(e) Creating conditions for the immediate restoration of Croatian authority in the so-called pink zones and subsequently in all the presently occupied territories of the Republic of Croatia in accordance with the Croatian Constitution and the Constitutional Law on Human Rights and Freedoms and the Rights of Ethnic Communities or Minorities;

(f) Organizing local police forces corresponding to the pre-war national composition of local population; and

(g) Implementing other relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions, especially resolutions 815 (1993), 871 (1993) and 947 (1994), as well as United Nations General Assembly resolution 49/43.

5. The so-called Vance plan, an interim solution adopted prior to the international recognition of the Republic of Croatia and its admission to United Nations membership, is considered by the Croatian Parliament as an unacceptable legal and political basis for the continued presence and operation of international forces in the territory of the Republic of Croatia.

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/50/128
S/1995/247
30 March 1995
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH AND
FRENCH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fiftieth session
Item 149 of the preliminary list*
MEASURES TO ELIMINATE
INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fiftieth year

Letter dated 30 March 1995 from the Permanent Representatives of France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

We have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a tripartite declaration issued by our three Governments on 30 March 1995 concerning the implementation of Security Council resolutions 731 (1992) of 21 January 1992, 748 (1992) of 31 March 1992 and 833 (1993) of 11 November 1993 by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

We should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 149 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Jean-Bernard MÉRIMÉE
Permanent Representative of France
to the United Nations

(Signed) David H. A. HANNAY
Permanent Representative of the
United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Northern Ireland to the
United Nations

(Signed) Madeleine K. ALBRIGHT
Permanent Representative of
the United States of America
to the United Nations

* A/50/50.

95-09245 (E) 300395 310395

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Annex

Declaration dated 30 March 1995 by the Governments of France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America on the occasion of the ninth review of sanctions imposed on the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the Security Council in its resolution 748 (1992) of 31 March 1992

France, The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America reaffirm their joint declaration of 5 August 1994 (S/1994/938) and their common determination to bring to justice those responsible for the bombings of flights Pan Am 103 and UTA 772.

The three States regret that the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has still not satisfied the French judicial authorities with respect to the bombing of flight UTA 772.

They are committed to full and comprehensive enforcement of the sanctions imposed on the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

They also reaffirm that the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya must commit itself definitively to ceasing all forms of terrorist activity and all assistance to terrorist groups and demonstrate, by concrete actions, its renunciation of terrorism.

They reiterate that, in accordance with the Security Council resolutions, the Government of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya must ensure the appearance of the two Lockerbie suspects in the United Kingdom or United States, where they will receive a fair trial. The three States reaffirm that alternative proposals for trial in The Hague or elsewhere do not meet the Security Council requirements and are therefore unacceptable.

UNITED NATIONS **A**

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/50/129
31 March 1995
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

Fiftieth session
Item 70 of the preliminary list*

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

Letter dated 30 March 1995 from the Permanent Representative of Tajikistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit the text of a statement by the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan on extending the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (see annex). This statement was made on 5 March 1995 at Dushanbe on the anniversary of the entry into force of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly under item 70 of the preliminary list.

(Signed) L. KAYUMOV
Permanent Representative

* A/50/50.

ANNEX

Statement of 5 March 1995 by the Government of Tajikistan on extending the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

5 March 1995 marks exactly 25 years from the date of the entry into force of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, which was drawn up under the auspices of the United Nations and has made an enormous contribution to strengthening peace and stability throughout the world.

Over the past years the Treaty has provided a unique opportunity to save mankind from the horrors and cataclysms which result from nuclear wars, and has placed a firm barrier in the way of the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

In Tajikistan we are firmly convinced that the unconditional extension of the Treaty for an indefinite period will help the efforts of the world community to strengthen the international regime for the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and nuclear security.

Tajikistan, as a non-nuclear State, once again confirms its support of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and advocates the extension of the Treaty without any prior conditions and for an indefinite period.

The Government of the Republic of Tajikistan expresses its conviction that the countries with nuclear potential will continue to refrain from using this lethal weapon against non-nuclear-weapon States Parties to the Treaty and will guarantee their security in the event of the emergence of a nuclear threat.

We hope that this step will ensure the necessary international control over the fulfilment by States of the obligations they have assumed under the Treaty and will create broad opportunities for the peaceful use of atomic energy.

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/50/130
31 March 1995
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

Fiftieth session
Item 114 of the preliminary list*

HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTONS

Letter dated 28 March 1995 from the Permanent Representative of Peru to the United Nations addresed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you a summary of actions violating human rights perpetrated by the Sendero Luminoso and Movimiento Revolucionario Túpac Amaru terrorist groups during the period from 1 January to 28 February 1995.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly under item 114 of the preliminary list of items.

(Signed) Fernando GUILLEN SALAS
Permanent Representative

* A/50/50.

95-09504 (E) 050495 060495 070495

Annex

Summary of actions violating human rights perpetrated by subversive organizations

A. From 1 to 31 January 1995

1. Selective terrorism

Nothing to report.

2. Systematic terrorism

20 January 1995

Department: Huancavelica; Province: Huancavelica; District: Huancavelica

Alleged Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals killed an unidentified male in the place known as Huacallacacurco Julcani by shooting him in the right temple. The attackers left a placard on the body with the inscription: "I warned you, dog", "Here lies an informer", "Long live the Peruvian Communist Party - Sendero Luminoso".

22 January 1995

Department: Lima; Province: Lima; District: Puente Piedra

Alleged Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals killed Ever Manuel Cajavilca Huete (26) in the "Copacabana" cooperative. The body bore six bullet wounds in the torso and the upper limbs were tied with a cord. A placard was placed against the body bearing the following inscription in red lettering: "This is how informers for the peace agreement die; Long live the peoples' war". The dead man was apparently a reformed terrorist.

3. Attacks on security forces

17 January 1995

Department: Lima; Province: Lima; District: Barranco

Alleged Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals attacked the Peruvian Army (EP) (TSM) sergeant (second-class) Fredy Canchari Romero of the 35th Motorized Infantry Battalion (BIN) (Special Forces Division (DIFFEE)) as he stood guard in guard-house (PV) No. 4 of area "B", seizing his FAL No. 1878 gun and two (2) loaded cartridge pouches. The victim suffered a 5 cm wound on the front of his head and was evacuated to the General Military Hospital (HMC).

20 January 1995

Department: Junin; Province: Satipo

Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals ambushed the anti-terrorist "Condor" unit of the Peruvian Army (PAT-EP) at a crossing of the Somabeni river in the Ene-Satipo valley. The ambush resulted in the loss by the soldier (SMO) Fermin Cardenas Lapa of his army issue weapon, which was washed away by the river current.

20 January 1995

Department: Lima; Province: Lima; District: San Borja

Two alleged Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals, armed with guns, fired upon PNP specialist (first-class) Donato Santiago Quispe while he was in the C-3 of Jirón Alberto Jochamowitz-Torres de Limatambo, a residence owned by, PNP General César Ramirez Vinatea, for whom he is the driver. The specialist repelled his assailant and the rebels fled.

23 January 1995

Department: Junin; Province: Satipo; District: Tambo

Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals fired (rifles) on the Peruvian Army installations at Chichireni counter-insurgency base (BCS 324) situated in the district of Rio Tambo. Corporal (SM) Carlos Zevallos Rimari suffered gunshot wounds in his left arm and was evacuated to the base hospital at Satipo.

24 January 1995

Department: Junin; Province: Satipo; District: Satipo

Alleged Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals on the other bank of the river Ene attacked a 610 helicopter of the Peruvian Army (EP) which was transporting war matériel to the Chichireni counter-insurgency base (BCS 324-Satipo). The helicopter was hit by four AKM rounds and it was not possible to pursue the terrorist criminals because the river was at flood tide. The helicopter suffered damage to some of its parts and returned to Satipo.

20 January 1995

Department: Junin; Province: Chanchamayo; District: San Luis de Shuaro

Members of the anti-terrorist unit (SECOTE-PNP) Oxapampa returning to their headquarters and transporting a terrorist criminal and a reformed terrorist were ambushed by 20 alleged terrorist criminals of the Movimiento Revolucionario Túpac Amaru (MRTA) in the vicinity of the Perane Bridge (District of San Luis de Shuaro). Jose Vera Herrera of the National Police (PNP) SOT-3, was wounded in the attack and was evacuated to the support hospital of La Merced.

28 January 1995

Department: Lima; Province: Lima; District: La Molina

Alleged Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals attacked the Peruvian Army (EP) soldier (SMO) Miguel Alberto Orihuela, who was on guard duty in PV No. 4 of the Peruvian Army (EP) riding school at La Molina, shot him in the chest and seized his firearm FAL No. 74772. The direction in which the rebels fled is unknown.

B. From 1 to 28 February 1995

1. Selective terrorism

13 February 1995

Department: Lima; Province: Lima; District: Miraflores

Three alleged Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals, armed with guns attacked PNP Major Luis Camarena Moreno, a member of SIN, in the vicinity of Avenida Benavides Miraflores. The victim later died. The attackers also made off with the silver Nissan car of the SIN, licence plate number CO-7307.

2. Systematic terrorism

15 February 1995

Department: San Martin; Province: Tocache; District: Tocache

Some 30 Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals led by (c) "Verit" and armed with FAL and AKM killed two unidentified civilians and wounded a third person identified as Miguel Angel Chavez García (29). The victims had been abducted from the La Chorrera and Nueva Esperanza housing developments and taken to the Technological Institute of Ucapucayacu in Tocache, where they painted subversive graffiti.

3. Attacks on security forces

2 February 1995

Department: Ayacucho; Province: La Mar; District: Tambo

Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals opened fire on the temporary counter-insurgency base at Vietnamito, wounding the soldier Santiago Huamanchao Quispe in the arm.

4. Sabotage

Nothing to report.

5. Raids

2 February 1995

Department: San Martin; Province: Tocache; District: Tocache

Eight Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals, armed with FAL guns, attacked the Pacuyacu housing development, killing four persons (three of them unidentified and the fourth named Raúl Ramirez Hinostroza (38)). The attackers left three placards incribed with the words: "This is how members of the police patrol and contemptible attackers die; Long live President Gonzalo", "Long live Maoism", "Long live the thoughts of President Gonzalo", "This is how the puppet Fujimori will die".

6. Kidnapping

Nothing to report.

7. Summary

1.	Selective terrorism	1
2.	Systematic terrorism	1
3.	Attacks on security forces	0
4.	Sabotage	1
5.	Incursions	0
6.	Kidnapping	
	TOTAL	4

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/50/131
5 April 1995
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

Fiftieth session
Item 114 of the preliminary list*

HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS

Letter dated 4 April 1995 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 48/155 of 20 December 1993, I have the honour to transmit the text of a statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation dated 25 March 1995.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under item 114 of the preliminary list.

(Signed) S. LAVROV

* A/50/50.

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ANNEX

Statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation dated 25 March 1995

On 24 March 1995, the Estonian authorities summarily deported Mr. P. Rozhok, a national of the Russian Federation, thereby, in violation of the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and of Estonian legislation, depriving him of the possibility of defending his rights. They deliberately acted without even waiting for a court hearing of the accusations made against him. In their haste Mr. P. Rozhok was even "deprived" of something which he did not have - a residence permit, since he had not yet applied for one.

It is absolutely clear that the expulsion from Estonia of a permanent resident within a period of 24 hours, in blatant violation of the generally accepted norms of human rights, is an act of incitement and was inspired by those circles in Estonia which would like to destroy the hopes for a normalization of Russian-Estonian relations which emerged after the recent elections in Estonia. Unfortunately, it cannot be overlooked that it is precisely these circles which still have considerable influence on Tallinn's official conduct in relation to Russians living in Estonia. In the development of the State system of discriminating against and gradually "easing out" non-Estonians which is already in existence here, a dangerous precedent has now been set for forcibly attaining this goal, and this cannot pass without a reaction on Russia's part.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia strongly protests against the gross violation by Estonian officials of the legitimate rights of a Russian national living in Estonia. The question of new cases of human rights violations in the Republic of Estonia will be raised by Russia in the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and other international organizations.